CONTENT

INTRODUCTION

The development of information technology and information flows, rapid change of data encourages humanity to find new ways of timely processing these data. Creating a database (DB) for data storage, transmitting and processing, and its wider use remains relevant today. Finance, manufacturing, trade and other businesses can not be imagined without a database. Recently, there has been a major change in the information environment. These changes create the need for paperless technology. This, in turn, leads to a wider development of the computing technique. The role and importance of the information environment in the future of human life is to the extent that it is far more important than the present one Therefore, it is one of the most pressing problems of modernization and development of social work modern computers and automated information systems. The role of "Database" is great in addressing these issues. It is convinced that information and knowledge base technologies are incredible when performing tasks such as storage, processing, and transmission. Provinces, cities, towns, enterprises, organizations, and institutions of the country have modern computer equipment, which allow them to transmit and receive information using special devices. Organizations and institutions of the country have modern computer equipment, which allow them to transmit and receive information using special devices. The expansion of the human dimension in the economic, ecological, political and other spheres results in a qualitative and quantitative change of the information environment, the emergence of a new informative environment. The main purpose of the study of the subject "database" is to provide students with the knowledge in the field of information technology and automated information systems in the field of various economic issues. The purpose of this course is to provide information, acceptance, reproduction, use, and use, and the application of various industries is the subject of this subject.

Creating favorable conditions for tourists visiting Uzbekistan Tour agencies were established to ensure their safety. An example is travel.uz. The agency will bring tourists to Uzbekistan on a scheduled journey

CHAPTER I THEORITICAL PART

Creating web site for tourism in Uzbekistan

This system is currently being developed for residents of Tashkent city, which provides Internet access for the population.

Nowadays, “people-travels.com“ and “uzbekustan.travels.uz” site in Tashkent serve Internet users. These systems distribute traffic for Internet users at their selected tariff. System allows users to save information on their account, all applicable tariffs, service department inquiries, internet tariffs, and provide the necessary information

about them. A new system has been developed in the study of these systems.

Coursework consists of an introduction, units, conclusions, references and scripts of database. The introduction discusses the objectives of the course work and the urgency of the task. The first unit is devoted to a general description of the subject oblast its constituent elements. The second unit contains a diagram of the construction of the database and comments to them. It also describes the structure of the database tables and their relationships between them. And the third unit consists entirely of database queries to MySQL language and illustrations of their execution.

The important of theme.

Having access to the site’s database will help you to meet many requirement.

For example:

Registration of customers;

They can also use the site;

Automation costs are reduced after creation of systematization;

Time saves and business process is easy.

1.1 Uzbek tourism and most popular places in Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan is a country with potential for an expanded tourism industry. Many of its Central Asian cities were main points of trade on the Silk Road, linking Eastern and Western civilizations. Today the museums of Uzbekistan store over two million artifacts, evidence of the unique historical, cultural and spiritual life of the Central

Asian peoples that have lived in the region. Uzbekistan attracts tourists with its historical, archeological, architectural and natural treasures.

According to the Statistical Internet Survey, carried out in May 7-August 27, 2008, the largest proportion of those surveyed (39%) visit the country because of their interest in the architectural and historical sites of Uzbekistan. The next-largest group (24%) visit Uzbekistan to observe its culture, way of life and customs. Cultural Tourism is the only major product Uzbekistan is providing to visitors since its independence. Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva are hot spots of tourism. Tourist activities in Uzbekistan range from outdoor activities, such as rock-climbing, to exploration of its rich archeological and religious history. In 2005, 240,000 tourists from 117 countries visited Uzbekistan. The industry earned US$30 million (90.9% of forecast). Overall, the tourism sector served 621,700 people and rendered services for 40.6 billion soums (73.1% of forecast). The industry earned 598.4 million soums. Each autumn, the Uzbek travel industry holds an International Tourism Fair.

Uzbekistan is located on the Great Silk Road and many neighboring countries (including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) promote their countries based on their location along the Great Silk Road.

The World Tourism Organization's Silk Road Office was opened in 2004 in Samarkand. This office was commissioned to coordinate the efforts of international organizations and national tourism offices of countries located on the Silk Road. Uzbekistan is also a member of The Region Initiative (TRI), a tri-regional umbrella of tourism related organizations. TRI functions as a link between three regions---- South Asia, Central Asia and Eastern Europe which is also by Armenia, Bangladesh, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Tajikistan, Russia, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Ukraine. Uzbekistan Mountains are for active forms of tourism such as mountaineering and rock climbing. Most well known for its ease of access from Tashkent is a highlands Chimgan located in the mountain massive of dominant Greater Chimgan peak (3,309 m) of the Chatkal range at an altitude of 1,620 m. Samarkand with its Registan, Bibi-Khanym Mosque, Gur-Emir and Shah-i-Zinda, Bukhara with its Po-i-Kalyan Complex, Ark citadel, Samanid

Mausoleum and Lyabi Khauz Ensemble, and of course Khiva with its intact inner city Ichan Kala, mosques, madrasahs, minarets, walls and gates are sites of tourism. The general conference of UNESCO accepted the decision of inclusion in the list of anniversaries the celebrating of 2750th anniversary of Samarkand. Samarkand is one of pearls of East. Here are many unique monuments of culture and architecture, which are evidence of high mastery of the ancient architects. The restoration works are carrying out at the memorial complex Shah-i-Zinda. Basic principle of rebuilding of the center of Samarkand is a preservation of monuments in their integrity. The complex of historical center of the town is included in the list of a world heritage of UNESCO under the name "Samarkand is an intersection of world culture". Though Tashkent is often overlooked in the search for the Silk Road oasis towns of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva, for the traveler there is much besides this to be seen. Today one can visit such sights as Mausoleum of Sheikh Zaynudin Bobo and the Sheihantaur or Mausoleum of Zangiata. Most travel involves entering and leaving Uzbekistan through Tashkent, the capital city of Uzbekistan. The city is serviced by an international airport, a domestic airport, two Vokzals (railway stations), and numerous bus stations. Experienced travelers try to avoid Tashkent International airport. Tashkent is serviced by Uzbekistan Airways, Korean Air, airBaltic, Asiana Airlines, Turkish Airlines, Transaero, Aeroflot, Czech airlines, Iran air, air Astana, S7 airlines seven more airports of Uzbekistan have international status. Those airports are of Samarkand, Bukhara Urgench Namangan airport, Namangan, Anzizhan airport [Andizhan], Fergana Airport [Fergana] and Nukus Airport [Nukus] Besides local flights and some regular international flights, almost exclusively to Russia along with occasional tourist charters to Samarkand, Bukhara, Nukus and Urgench. The tickets for domestic flights can be reserved or purchased outside of the country at Uzbekistan Airways offices or agencies or via a number of online websites. Uzbekistan Airways transported more than 1.7 million passengers in 2005. Uzbekistan has always drawn people from far and wide. For anyone who knows about the country, this is easy to understand - bright colours, intricate patterns, rich flavours, and friendly people await every visitor. Traces

remain of great empires that have long since been blown away by the sands of time, while modern life evolves in new directions. Uzbekistan offers more than a single person can explore in a lifetime. Whether you crave a night in the vast serenity of a desert plateau or a walk through the streets of history, there's sure to be something that takes your fancy. Tourism in Uzbekistan is all about exploring what you're interested in - you'll be sure to find it here. Naturally, a strong focus of Uzbekistan tourism and tour packages is visiting the UNESCO World Heritage sites in Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva. And while the best Uzbekistan tours give those places plenty of attention, there's so much more to this country. Try a new dish, like the exotic green noodles of Khiva (called shivit oshi), or learn how the masters of Margilan make the intricate silk patterns for ikat textiles. Maybe you want to go completely off the grid with a night in a traditional yurt in the desert, to experience how nomads have lived for centuries, or into the oasis cities that fed the caravans of the Silk Road as they crossed the continent. There's no substitute for experiencing Uzbekistan for yourself. No photo can capture the scale of the vast Kyzylkum Desert or the warmth of a traditional meal cooked by a local family, tasting of spices and the comfort of home. Uzbekistan is so unlike anywhere else, that a trip through this country is guaranteed to make a strong impression and leave you with amazing lifetime memories.For those who love textiles, ceramics, patterns and colours, Uzbekistan is as good as it gets. The Fergana Valley is famous for its artisans, with the Rishtan ceramics school and the silk weavers in Margilan. Samarkand has its own ceramics school and the famous Meros Paper Mill, which makes paper from mulberry bark using the same techniques as centuries ago. Bukhara is probably the best place to buy souvenirs, with a wide variety of high-quality crafts and gifts. Tours of these places are a great way to meet the artisans themselves and learn about how they make their famous products using techniques and technologies passed down through the generations. In addition to arts and crafts, Uzbekistan preserves strong cultural traditions that visitors can see in regular festivals and sporting events, as well as everyday life. Tourism in Uzbekistan offers an opportunity to see distinctive Central Asian cultural traditions that have been preserved over centuries. Words

can’t do justice to the rich simplicity of Uzbekistan’s most famous dish, pilaf (or plov), which is rice fried with lamb, or to the first juicy bites of shashlik (kebab) roasted over smoky coals. And it’s not enough just to try the local foods in one part of the country - each region has its own signature dishes. Shivit oshi (noodles infused with dill and served with vegetables) and tuhum barak (boiled square dumplings filled with egg) are found only in Khiva, while Bukhara is home to a particular type of pilaf that’s cooked in layers, with meat, carrots, raisins, and rice all simmered together. Make sure to try the bread in Samarkand, where large, shiny, round loaves are sold on the streets, and the norin (finely-sliced meat and dough, freshly chopped in cafés and bazaars) in Tashkent. If you love food (or fall in love with Uzbekistan’s cuisine), don’t miss the chance to take a cooking class to learn how to make the most famous dishes for yourself.

1.2 Creating web site

A website or Web site is a collection of related network web resources, such as web pages, multimedia content, which are typically identified with a common domain name, and published on at least one web server. Notable examples are wikipedia.org, google.com, and amazon.com.

Websites can have many functions and can be used in various fashions; a website can be a personal website, a corporate website for a company, a government website, an organization website, etc. Websites are typically dedicated to a particular topic or purpose, ranging from entertainment and social networking to providing news and education. All publicly accessible websites collectively constitute the World Wide Web, while private websites, such as a company's website for its employees, are typically part of an intranet.

Web pages, which are the building blocks of websites, are documents, typically composed in plain text interspersed with formatting instructions of Hypertext Markup Language (HTML, XHTML). They may incorporate elements from other websites with suitable markup anchors. Web pages are accessed and transported with the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), which may optionally

employ encryption (HTTP Secure, HTTPS) to provide security and privacy for the user. The user's application, often a web browser, renders the page content according to its HTML markup instructions onto a display terminal.

Hyperlinking between web pages conveys to the reader the site structure and guides the navigation of the site, which often starts with a home page containing a directory of the site web content. Some websites require user registration or subscription to access content. Examples of subscription websites include many business sites, news websites, academic journal websites, gaming websites, file-sharing websites, message boards, web-based email, social networking websites, websites providing real-time stock market data, as well as sites providing various other services. End users can access websites on a range of devices, including desktop and laptop computers, tablet computers, smartphones and smart TVs.

A static website is one that has web pages stored on the server in the format that is sent to a client web browser. It is primarily coded in Hypertext Markup Language(HTML); Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) are used to control appearance beyond basic HTML. Images are commonly used to effect the desired appearance and as part of the main content. Audio or video might also be considered "static" content if it plays automatically or is generally non-interactive. This type of website usually displays the same information to all visitors. Similar to handing out a printed brochure to customers or clients, a static website will generally provide consistent, standard information for an extended period of time. Although the website owner may make updates periodically, it is a manual process to edit the text, photos and other content and may require basic website design skills and software. Simple forms or marketing examples of websites, such as classic website, a five-page website or a brochure website are often static websites, because they present pre-defined, static information to the user. This may include information about a company and its products and services through text, photos, animations, audio/video, and navigation menus. A dynamic website is one that changes or customizes itself frequently and automatically. Server-side dynamic pages are generated "on the fly" by computer code that produces the HTML (CSS are responsible for appearance and thus, are

static files). There are a wide range of software systems, such as CGI, Java Servlets and Java Server Pages (JSP), Active Server Pages and ColdFusion(CFML) that are available to generate dynamic web systems and dynamic sites. Various web application frameworks and web template systems are available for general-use programming languages like Perl, PHP, Python and Ruby to make it faster and easier to create complex dynamic websites.

1.3 Programs for developing web

With the popularity and advancements in web technology, it is imperative for every business to have a website and one which is highly functional and visually attractive. The process through which a good website, mobile apps or other similar platforms are created is known as web development. One of the most integral aspects of web development is web programming that is achieved with the help of programming languages. Web development languages are the platforms through which instructions are communicated to a machine and actions are pursued. A programming language is used to control the actions of a ma chine. Such a language is a properly drafted or constructed language when it is designed in such a way that through it instructions can be communicated to a computer system. Ever since the invention of computers, thousands of programming languages have been created, and more are being created every year. A programming language is generally split into two components that are the semantics and the syntax. Where on one hand the syntax is the form or type, the semantics are the meaning of that type or form. Every programming language is different; where on one hand, some may be marked by a specification documents, others may have a dominant implementation or a reference. A programming language thus broadly is a notation that helps to write programs that are identified as an algorithm.

CHAPTER II PRACTICAL PART

2.1 Database and Datalogic model

Database design is the organization of data according to a database model. The designer determines what data must be stored and how the data elements interrelate. With this information, they can begin to fit the data to the database model. Database design involves classifying data and identifying interrelationships. This theoretical representation of the data is called an ontology. The ontology is the theory behind the database's design. In a majority of cases, a person who is doing the design of a database is a person with expertise in the area of database design, rather than expertise in the domain from which the data to be stored is drawn e.g. financial information, biological information etc. Therefore, the data to be stored in the database must be determined in cooperation with a person who does have expertise in that domain, and who is aware of what data must be stored within the system. This process is one which is generally considered part of requirements analysis, and requires skill on the part of the database designer to elicit the needed information from those with the domain knowledge. This is because those with the necessary domain knowledge frequently cannot express clearly what their system requirements for the database are as they are unaccustomed to thinking in terms of the discrete data elements which must be stored. Data to be stored can be determined by Requirement Specification. Once a database designer is aware of the data which is to be stored within the database, they must then determine where dependency is within the data. Sometimes when data is changed you can be changing other data that is not visible. For example, in a list of names and addresses, assuming a situation where multiple people can have the same address, but one person cannot have more than one address, the address is dependent upon the name. When provided a name and the list the address can be uniquely determined; however, the inverse does not hold - when given an address and the list, a name cannot be uniquely determined because multiple people can reside at an address. Because an address is determined by a name, an address is considered dependent on a name. (NOTE: A common

misconception is that the relational model is so called because of the stating of relationships between data elements therein. This is not true. The relational model is so named because it is based upon the mathematical structures known as relations.) Once the relationships and dependencies amongst the various pieces of information have been determined, it is possible to arrange the data into a logical structure which can then be mapped into the storage objects supported by the database management system. In the case of relational databases the storage objects are tables which store data in rows and columns. In an Object database the storage objects correspond directly to the objects used by the Object-oriented programming language used to write the applications that will manage and access the data. The relationships may be defined as attributes of the object classes involved or as methods that operate on the object classes. The way this mapping is generally performed is such that each set of related data which depends upon a single object, whether real or abstract, is placed in a table. Relationships between these dependent objects is then stored as links between the various objects. Each table may represent an implementation of either a logical object or a relationship joining one or more instances of one or more logical objects. Relationships between tables may then be stored as links connecting child tables with parents. Since complex logical relationships are themselves tables they will probably have links to more than one parent. Database designs also include ER (entity-relationship model) diagrams. An ER diagram is a diagram that helps to design databases in an efficient way. Attributes in ER diagrams are usually modeled as an oval with the name of the attribute, linked to the entity or relationship that contains the attribute.

Before creating a registration on the internet, an infographic model is created. The purpose of this model is to create a place in the database of each table. The following are the elements (forms) that will be included in the structure of the schema of the Internet store database, where each table is linked and linked:

↔	1:1 contact
↔	1:N contact
↔	M:1 contact
↔	M:N contact

2.1.1table is attitudes

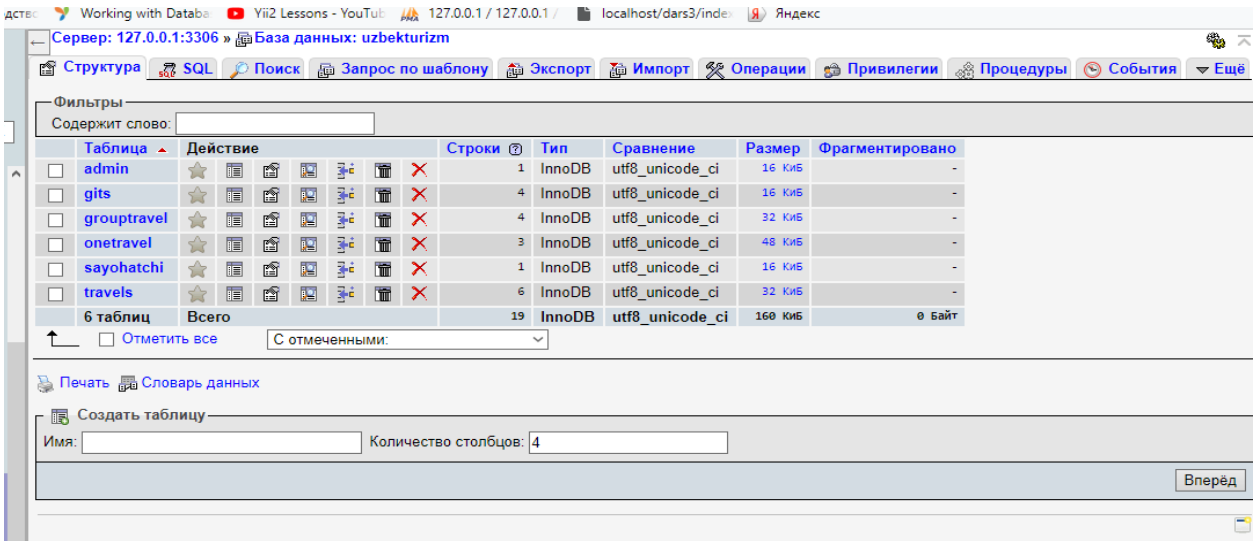
Adatabase based on this scheme will be built. Each sequence in this scheme should be shaped in the creation of a database. Relationships are crucial in establishing databases for the rela - tion model. In fact, the database connects objects to their relationships. Basically the database contains the following relationships:

1. Together - one (1: 1) attitude. A set of A and B objects is set to 1: 1, if each copy of A is equivalent to one copy of V object, and vice versa each copy of object V A if one copy of the app corresponds.

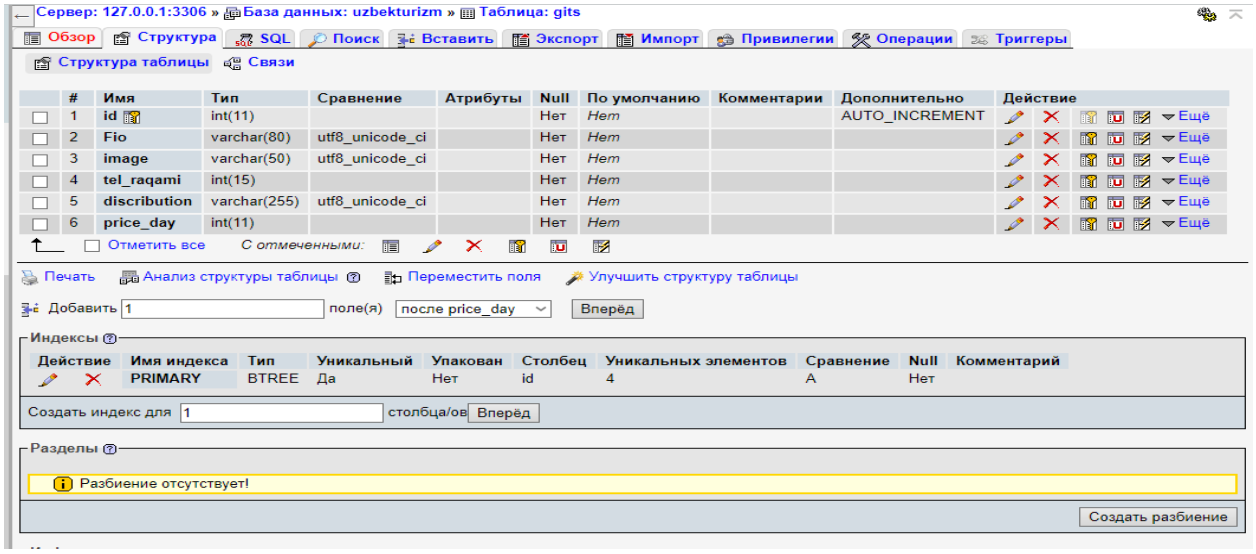
2. Together - many (1: n) attitudes. In A and B objects, each copy of Object A corresponds to more than one copy of object V, whereas each copy of object V fits more than one copy of object A This is the case.

3. If multiple - one (n: 1) relationship is between a set of A and B objects, each copy of Object A is the maximum one copy of the V object. Among the V objects, there are several copies of the A object.

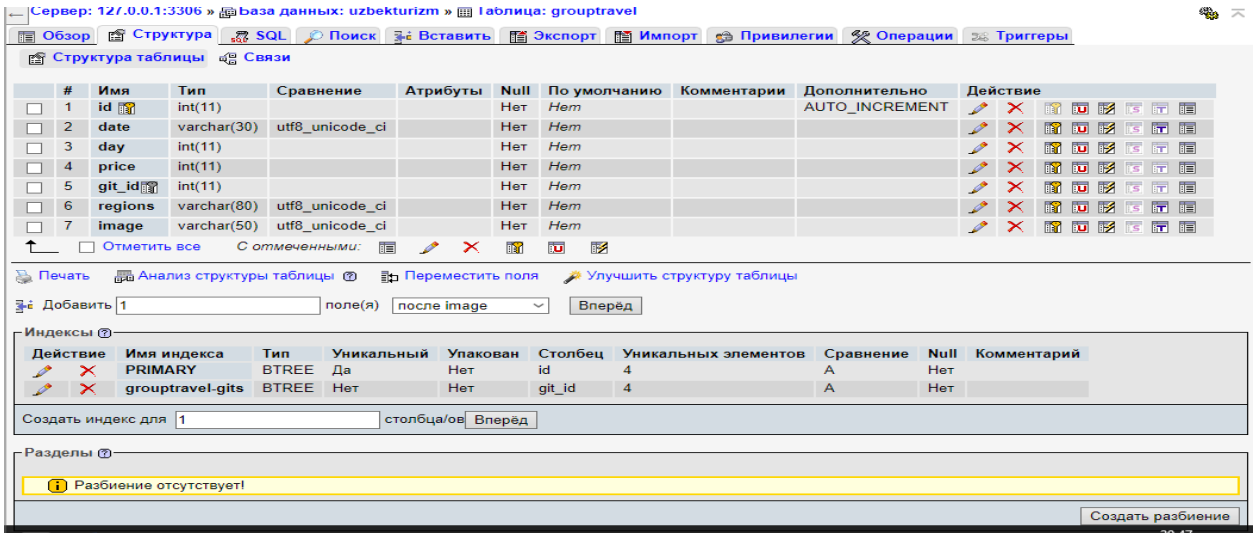
4. Multiple - Many (m: n) Attitudes. The relationship between A and B objects is set if each copy of Object A is multiple copies of the V object, and vice versa



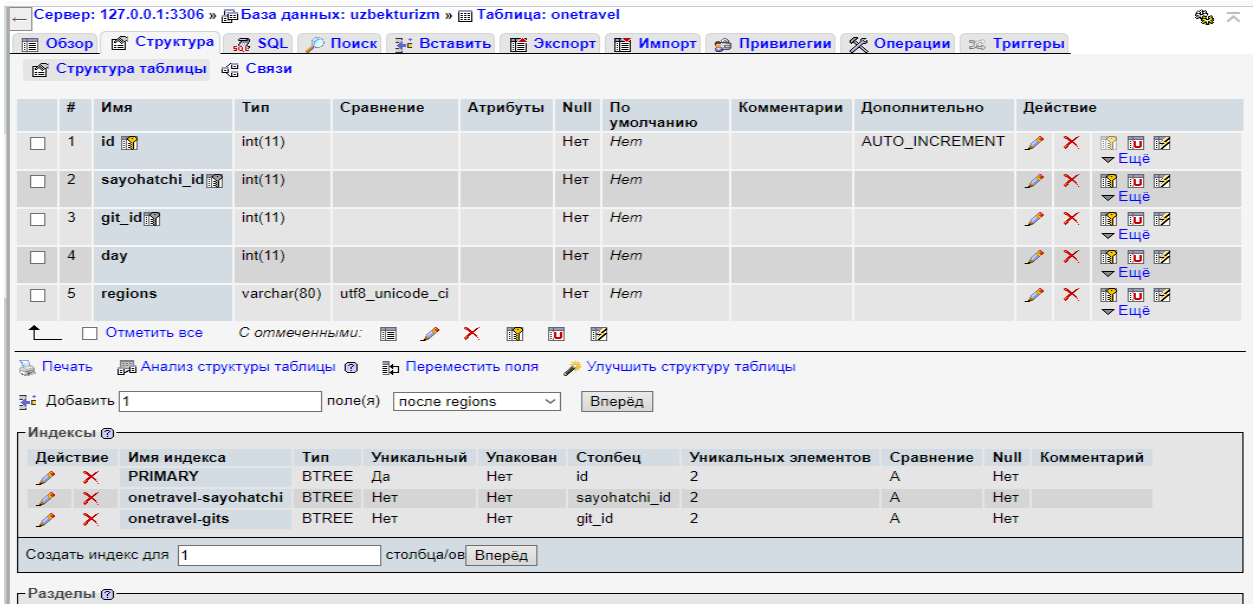
2.1.1 Picture. Create Database Uzbekturizm



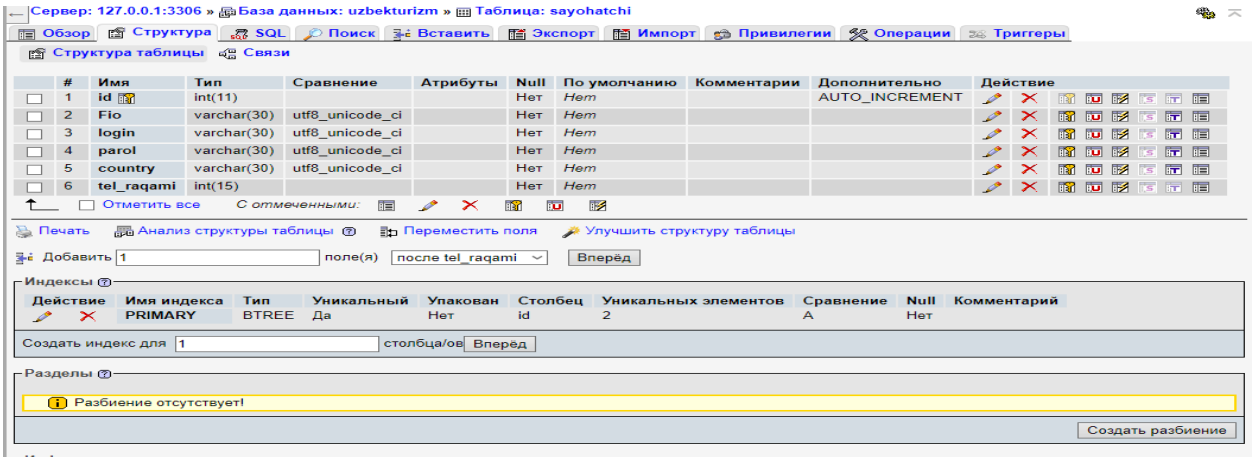
2.1.2 Picture Create table gits



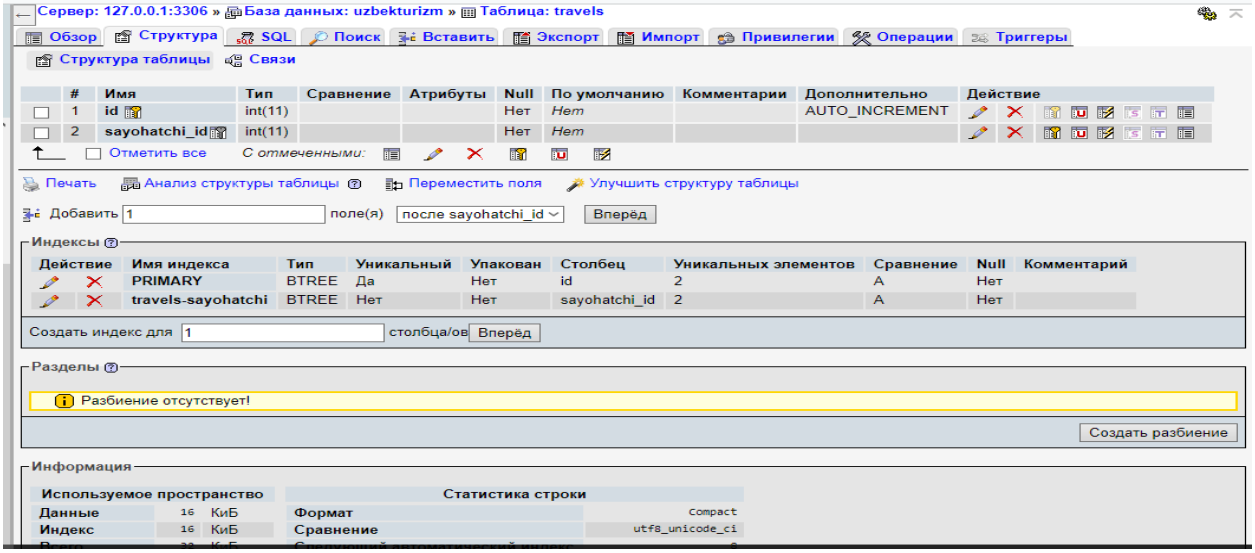
2.1.3 Picture Create table grouptravel



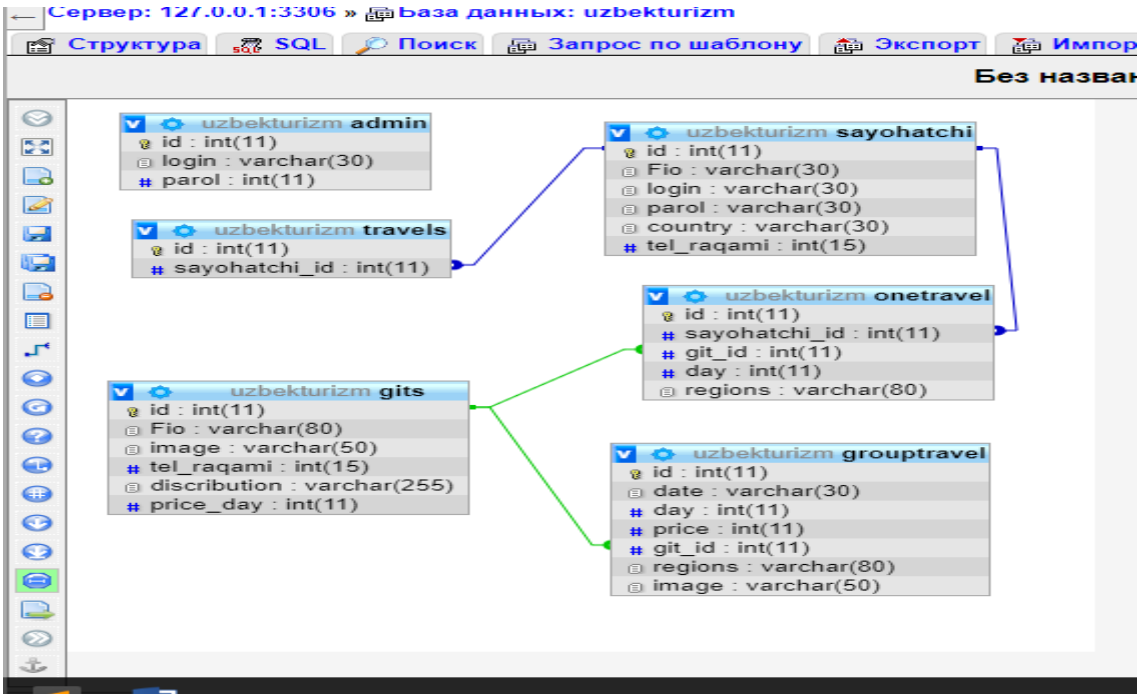
2.1.4 Picture Create table onetravel



2.1.5 Picture Create table sayohatchi



2.1.6 Picture Create table travels



2.1.7 Datalogic model of Uzbekturizm database

2.2 Workplace in PHP

Hypertext Preprocessor (or simply PHP) is a general-purpose programming language originally designed for web development. It was originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994 the PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive initialism PHP*:* Hypertext Preprocessor.

PHP code may be executed with a command line interface (CLI), embedded into HTML code, or it can be used in combination with various web template systems, web content management systems, and web frameworks. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module in a web server or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. The web server combines the results of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may be any type of data, including images, with the generated web page. PHP can be used for many programming tasks outside of the web context, such as standalonegraphical applications and robotic drone control.

The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP License. PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.

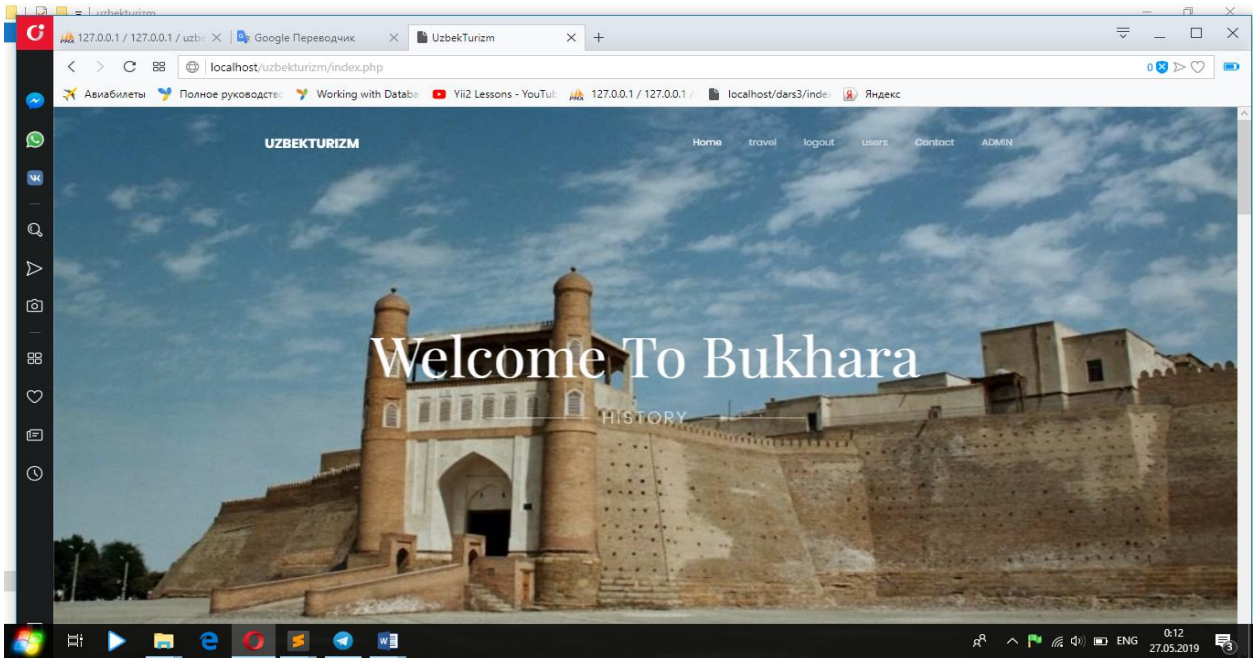
The PHP language evolved without a written formal specification or standard until 2014, with the original implementation acting as the de facto standard which other implementations aimed to follow. Since 2014, work has gone on to create a formal PHP specification. During 2014 and 2015, a new major PHP version was developed, which was numbered PHP 7. The numbering of this version involved some debate. While the PHP 6 Unicode experiment had never been released, several articles and book titles referenced the PHP 6 name, which might have caused confusion if a new release were to reuse the name. After a vote, the name PHP 7 was chosen.

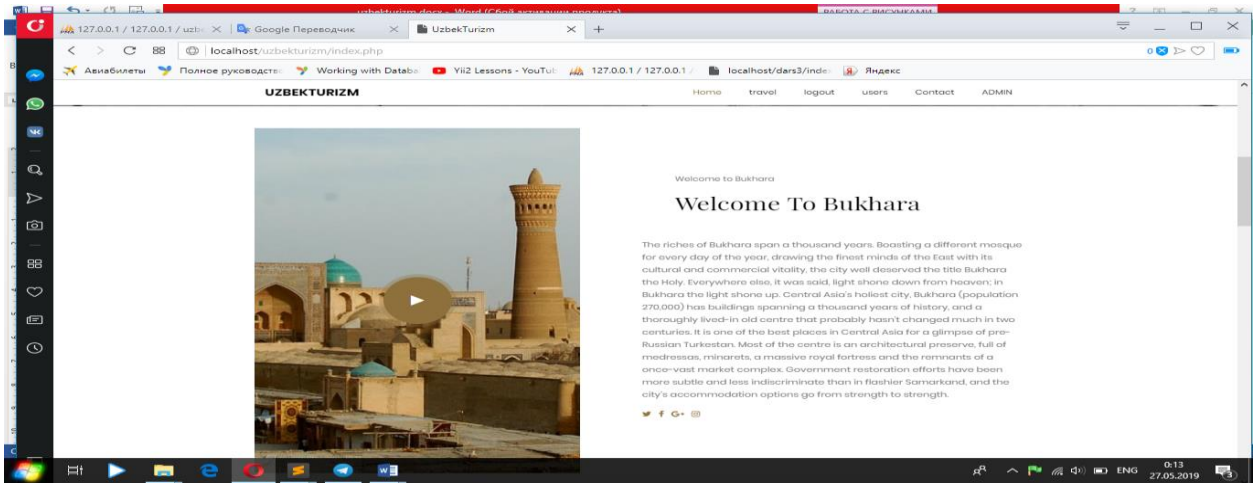
The foundation of PHP is a PHP branch that was originally dubbed PHP next generation (phpng). It was authored by Dmitry Stogov, Xinchen Hui and Nikita Popov, and aimed to optimize PHP performance by refactoring the Zend Engine while retaining near-complete language compatibility. As of 14 July 2014, WordPress-based benchmarks, which served as the main benchmark suite for the phpng project, showed an almost 100% increase in performance. Changes from phpng are also expected to make it easier to improve performance in the future, as more compact data structures and other changes are seen as better suited for a successful migration to a just-in-time(JIT) compiler. Because of the significant changes, the reworked Zend Engine is called Zend Engine *3*, succeeding Zend Engine 2 used in PHP 5.

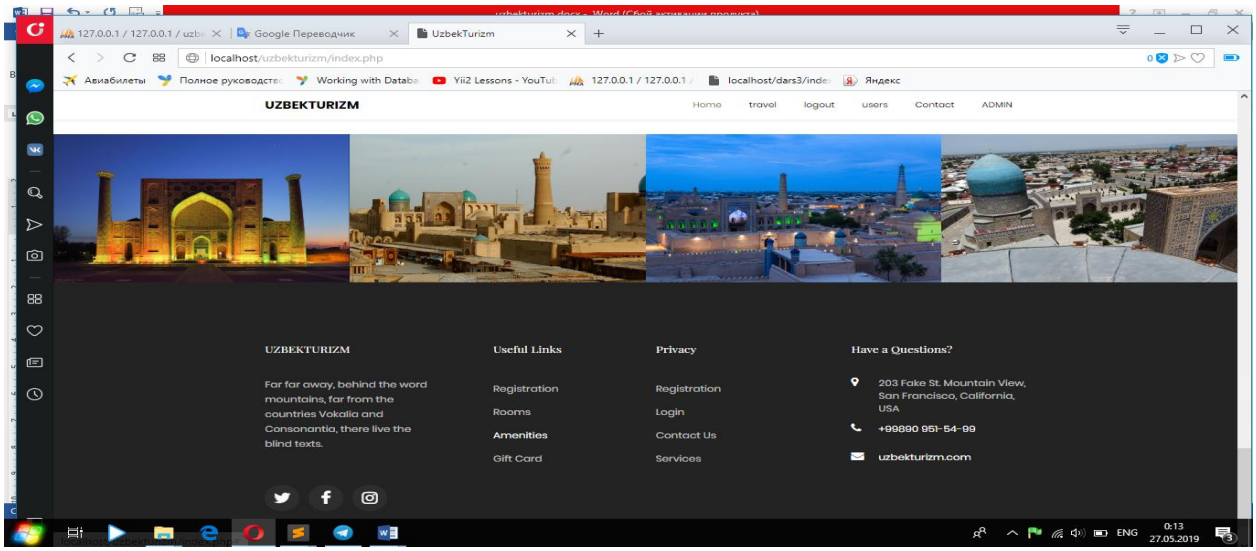
Because of major internal changes in php it must receive a new major version number of PHP, rather than a minor PHP 5 release, according to PHP's release process. Major versions of PHP are allowed to break backward-compatibility of code and therefore PHP 7 presented an opportunity for other improvements beyond phpng that require backward-compatibility breaks. In particular, it involved the following changes. The term ‘PHP’ is used to define PHP Hypertext Processor language that is a free server-side scripting language that has been designed for not just web development but also as a general-purpose programming platform. This is a widely used language that was created in the year 2004 and now powers over 200 million websites worldwide. Some popular examples of websites powered by this platform include Facebook, WordPress, and Digg.com.

PHP is an interpreted script language which means that it is usually processed by an interpreter. For this reason, the language is most suitable for server-side programming that have server tasks being repeatedly performed when the website development process is on.

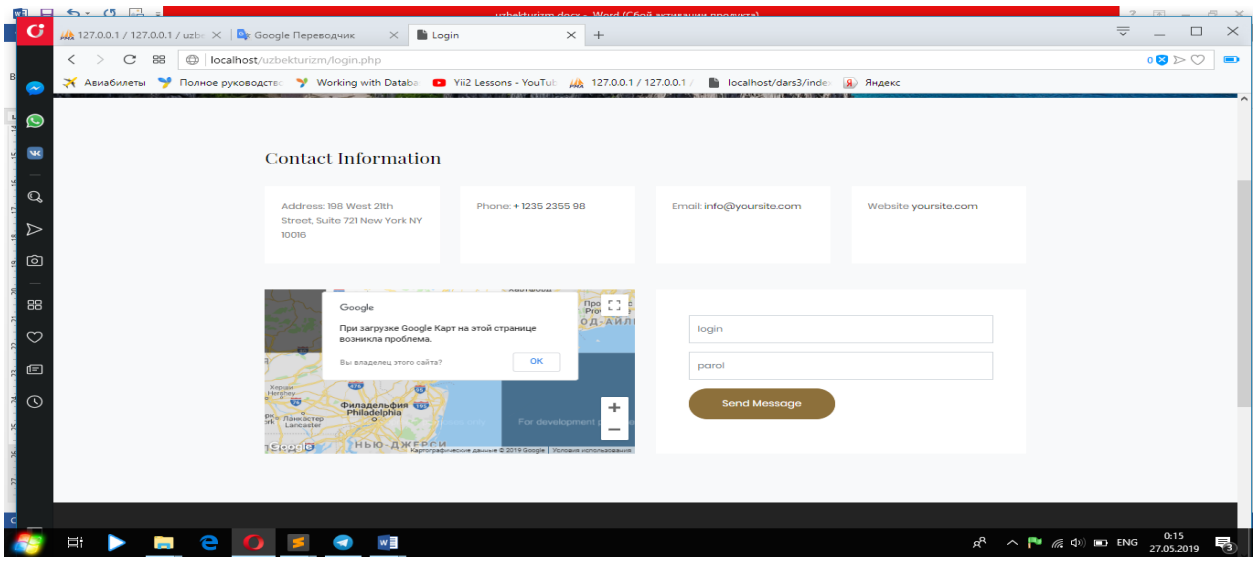
2.3 Practical part Uzbektourism site



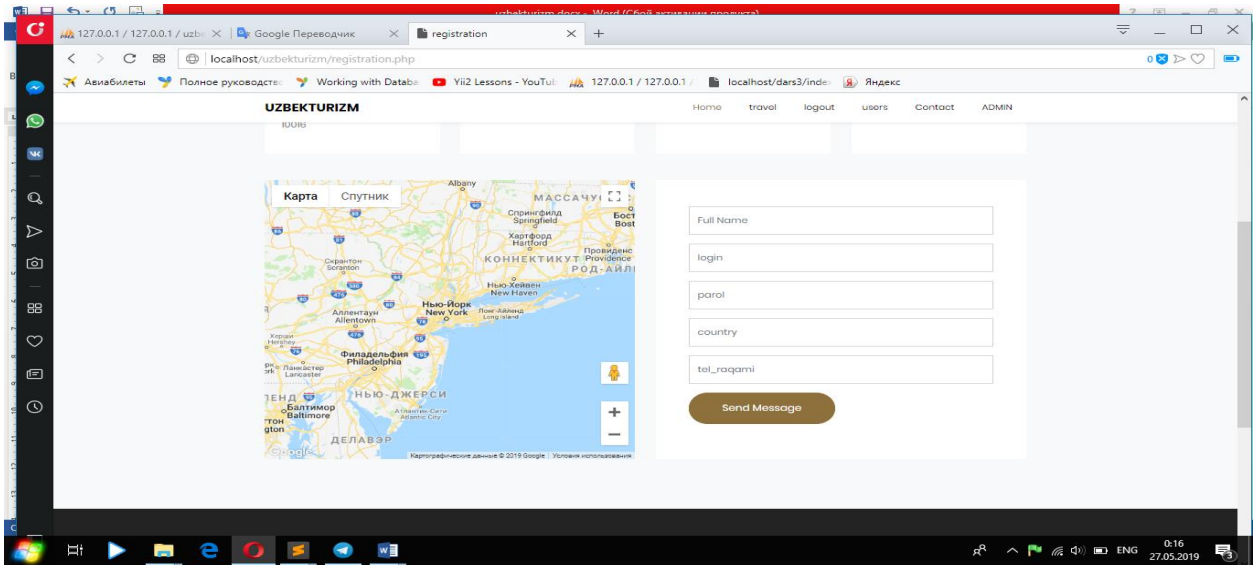




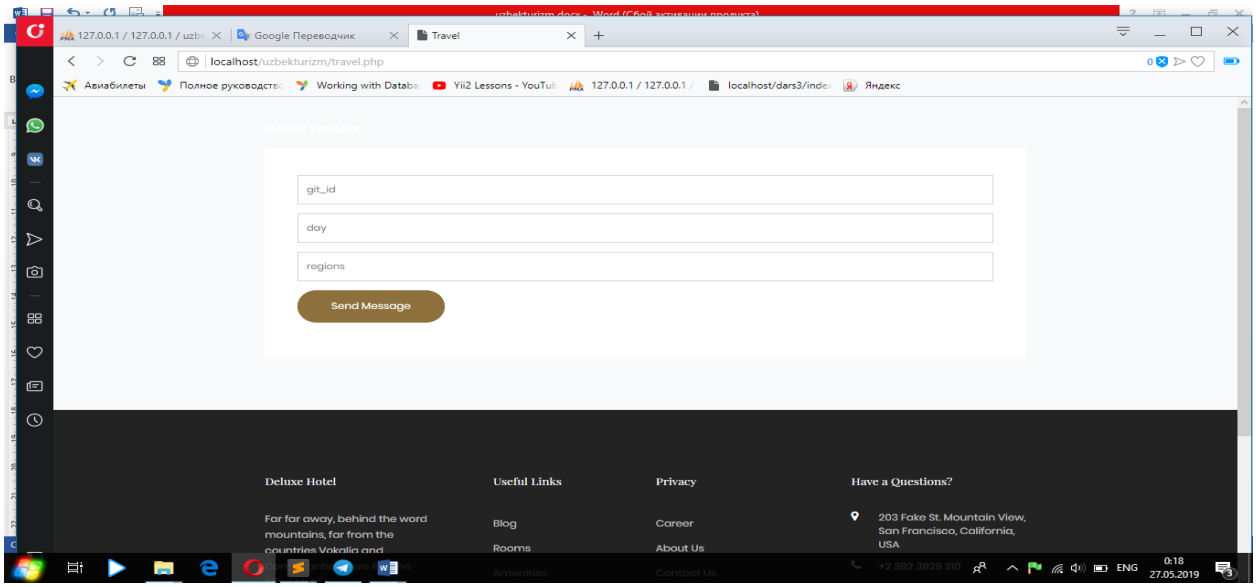
2.3.1 Picture Index page of uzbekturizm site



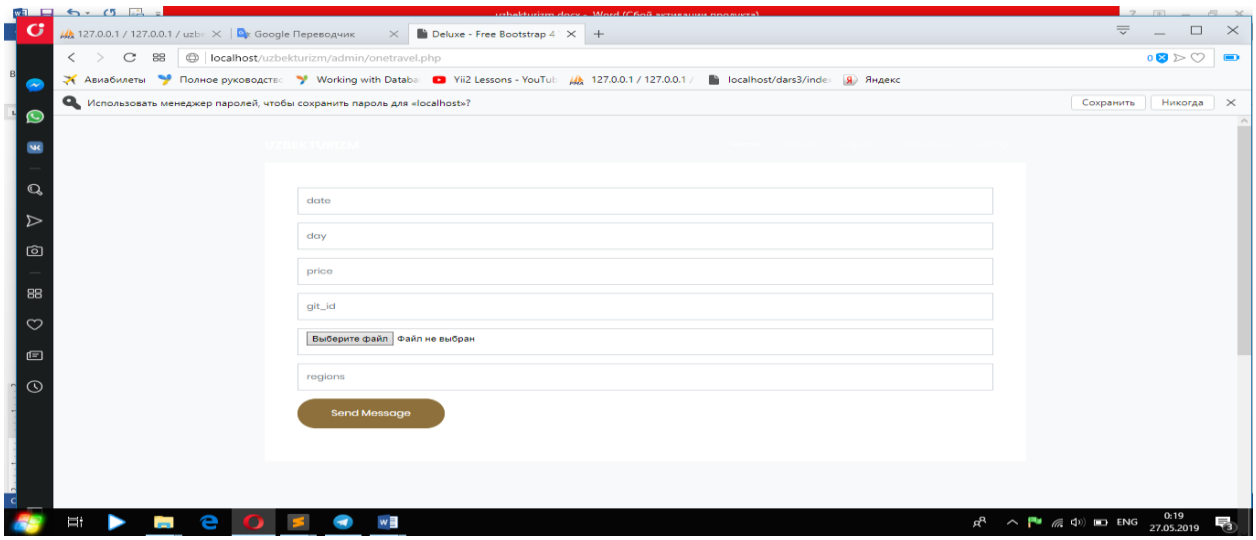
2.3.2 Picture login.php page for users



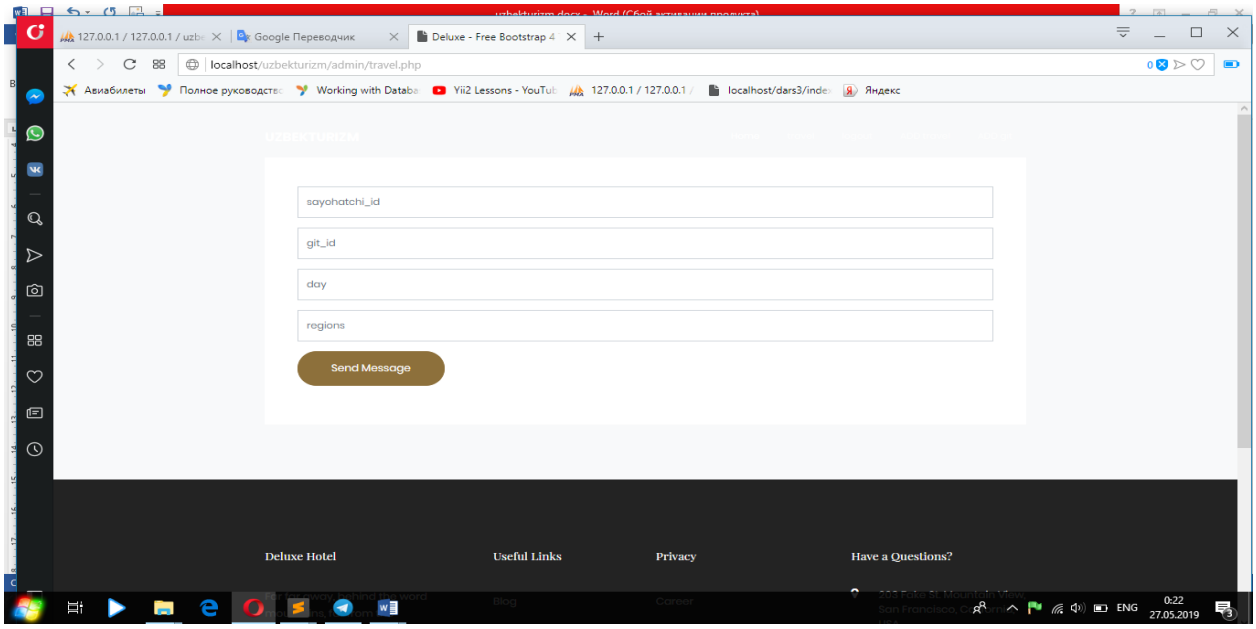
2.3.3 Picture registration.php page registration for guest



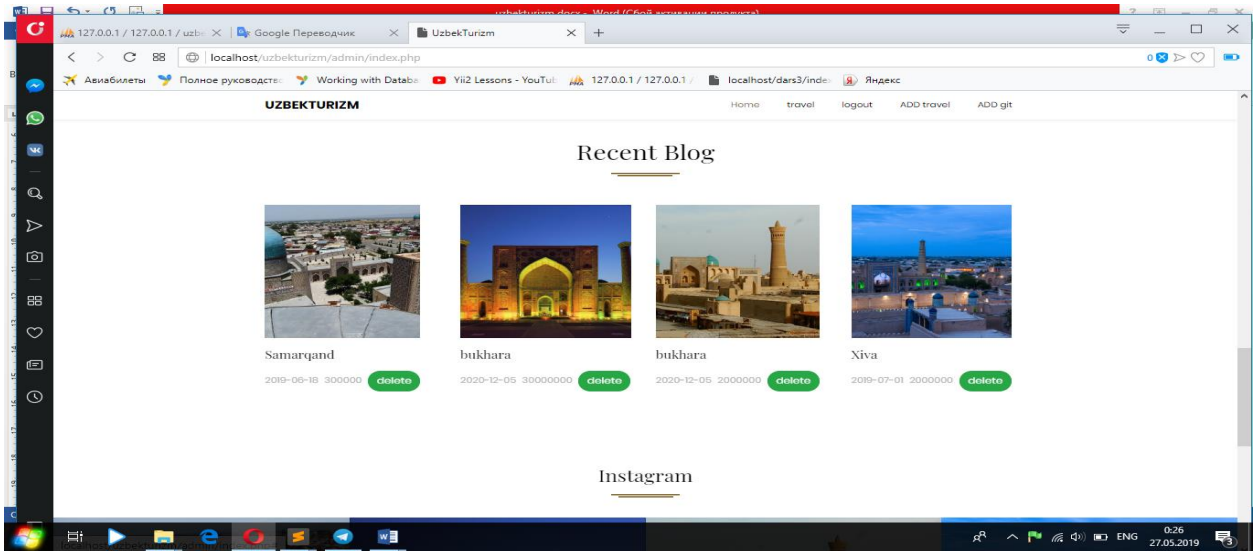
2.3.4 Picture travel.php page write for travel



2.3.5 Picture onetravel.php page added travel for users



2.3.6 Picture travel.php write guest for travel



2.3.7 Picture delete travel for admin

CONCLUSION

Instead, I can say that I was thoroughly familiar with the MySQL and php environment during this course. With this program, I`ve learned a lot of queries and work with a huge database. In my course, I created uzbekturizm web site. This software is very user-friendly, and they can get the information they need. The software, such as search order, makes it much easier for program users. By the time I completed the course I realized that I could try to create complex software products in the future. During the creation of the MB, I became acquainted with the technology of programming and profoundly developed. I also have the ability to work with the database, to organize them in simple and dynamic ways. I became familiar with database management systems and created an internet database and I also worked through different types of queries. We have come to the conclusion that we are preparing this "Uzbekturizm web site". We need to have enough information about the PHP environment to create a program that solves a problem. We`ve put together the components that you want to work on with the text, and the corresponding code for each component. Before compiling the program, we have also learned how to store all the files it contains. Each program is composed of multiple files. When storing them, we have gained the ability to store each program in a dedicated directory under a specific heading. Because when you have to migrate the program, it is possible to mislead programs like this, so the program will detect the error and the program will not work, save it just to save the program, but not all save all files we have saved.

We have created this program and created other objects with similar programs. Another reason for working with this program is that it will only work out a mathematical software problem in other non-object-oriented programming languages, in other words with PHP with other options and campaigns.

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Appendix

Code of the main editing windows of the system. Sublime technology

```
<?php
session_start();
$error=$_SESSION['yozildi'];
if($error){
echo "<script> alert('siz sayohatga yozildingiz') </script>";
unset($_SESSION['yozildi']);
}
include "classes/clas.php";
$db = Database::getInstance();
$connection = $db->getConnection();
$git=$connection->query("SELECT *FROM gits order by price_day desc limit 4;");
$gits=[];
if($git->num_rows>0){
while($row=$git->fetch_object()){
$gits[]=$row; }}
```

ADD grouptravel table

```
<?php
session_start();
$id=$_GET['id'];
// var_dump($id);
```

```
if(!$_SESSION['user_id']){
header('Location:login.php');
}
include "classes/clas.php";
$db = Database::getInstance();
$connection = $db->getConnection();
if($_SESSION['user_id']){
if($id){
$query=$connection->prepare("INSERT INTO travels(`sayohatchi_id`)
VALUE(?)");
$query->bind_param("i",$id);
$query->execute();
$_SESSION['yozildi']=1;
header('Location:index.php');
}}
else{
$_SESSION['registration']=1;
header('location:login.php'); }?>
```

Code of DELETE travel

```
<?php
session_start();
$id=$_GET['idd'];
include "classes/clas.php";
```

```
$db = Database::getInstance();
$connection = $db->getConnection();
if($id){
$query=$connection->query("DELETE FROM grouptravel where id='$id'");
$_SESSION['registration1']=1;
header('location:index.php');           }
else{
$_SESSION['registration']=1;
header('location:registration.php');} ?>
```

Code of added gits table

```
<?php
session_start();
$fullname=$_POST['fullname'];
$tel_raqami=$_POST['tel_raqami'];
$discribution=$_POST['discribution'];
$price_day=$_POST['price_day'];
$image=$_POST['image'];
if(isset($_FILES['image'])&&$_POST){
$file=$_FILES['image'];
$file_name=$file['name'];
$file_tmp=$file['tmp_name'];
$file_error=$file['error'];
```

```
$file_size=$file['size'];

$file_ext=explode('.', $file_name);

$file_ext=strtolower(end($file_ext));

$file_name_new=time().".".$file_ext;

$file_new_space="../uploads/".$file_name_new;

$allow=array('jpg','png','jpeg','gif');

if(in_array($file_ext,$allow)){

if($file_error===0){ if($file_size<=2097152){ if(move_uploaded_file($file_tmp,
$file_new_space)){ $_SESSION['success']=1;

include "../classes/clas.php";

$db = Database::getInstance();

$connection = $db->getConnection();

if($fullname && $file_name_new && $tel_raqami && $discribution &&
$price_day){

$query=$connection->prepare("INSERT INTO
gits(`fio`,`image`,`tel_raqami`,`discribution`,`price_day`) VALUE(?,?,?,?,?)");
$query>bind_param("ssisi",$fullname,$file_name_new,$tel_raqami,$discribution,
$price_day); $query->execute();header('Location:index.php');}}}

                                        }}else{

$_SESSION['message']=1;

header('Location:git.php');}}

else{

$_SESSION['message']=1;

header('Location:registration.php');} ?>
```